

**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS**

**1-9. (Cancelled)**

**10. (Currently amended)** A needle crystal comprising a C<sub>60</sub> platinum derivative, which is single crystalline.

**11. (Currently amended)** A needle crystal comprising a C<sub>60</sub> platinum derivative and C<sub>60</sub> fullerene molecules, which is single crystalline.

**12. (Currently amended)** ~~A~~The needle crystal as claimed in Claim 10 or 11, having a hollow structural portion.

**13. (Cancelled)**

**14. (Currently amended)** ~~A~~The needle crystal as claimed in Claim 12, ~~being in a closed form or holed form~~ having an end that is closed or open.

**15. (Cancelled)**

**16. (Currently amended)** ~~A~~The needle crystal as claimed in Claim 10 or 11, wherein the C<sub>60</sub> platinum derivative is  $(\eta^2\text{-C}_{60})\text{Pt(PPh}_3)_2$ .

**17. (Currently amended)** A method for preparing a needle crystal comprising a C<sub>60</sub> platinum derivative that is single crystalline, which comprises (1) a step in which a solution containing a first solvent dissolving the C<sub>60</sub> platinum derivative therein is combined with an alcohol as a second solvent; (2) a step in which a liquid-liquid interface is formed between the ~~above~~ solution and the ~~above~~ second solvent; and (3) a step in which a carbon fine wire is precipitated on the ~~above~~ liquid-liquid interface.

**18. (Currently amended)** A method for preparing a needle crystal comprising a C<sub>60</sub> platinum derivative and C<sub>60</sub> fullerene molecules that is single crystalline by a liquid-liquid interfacial precipitation method, which comprises (1) a step in which a solution containing a first solvent dissolving the C<sub>60</sub> platinum derivative and the C<sub>60</sub> fullerene ~~molecule-molecules~~ therein is combined with an alcohol as a second solvent; (2) a step in which a liquid-liquid interface is formed between the ~~above~~-solution and the ~~above~~-second solvent; and (3) a step in which a carbon fine wire is precipitated on the ~~above~~-liquid-liquid interface.

**19. (Currently amended)** ~~A~~The method for preparing a needle crystal as claimed in Claim 17 or 18, wherein the C<sub>60</sub> platinum derivative is ( $\eta^2$ -C<sub>60</sub>)Pt(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>.

**20. (Currently amended)** ~~A~~The method for preparing a needle crystal as claimed in ~~any one of Claims~~ Claim 17 or 18, wherein the first solvent is toluene.

**21. (Currently amended)** ~~A~~The method for preparing a needle crystal as claimed in Claim 17 or 18, wherein the second solvent is isopropyl alcohol.

**22. (New)** A C<sub>60</sub> fullerene needle comprising an amorphous structure, wherein nanometer-sized particles of platinum are dispersed thereon.

**23. (New)** The C<sub>60</sub> fullerene needle as claimed in Claim 22, having a hollow structural portion.

**24. (New)** The C<sub>60</sub> fullerene needle as claimed in Claim 22, having an end that is closed or open.

**25. (New)** A method for preparing a C<sub>60</sub> fullerene needle comprising an amorphous structure, wherein nanometer-sized particles of platinum are dispersed thereon, which comprises:

- (1) a step in which a solution containing a first solvent dissolving the C<sub>60</sub> platinum derivative therein is combined with an alcohol as a second solvent;
- (2) a step in which a liquid-liquid interface is formed between the solution and the second solvent; and
- (3) a step in which a carbon fine wire is precipitated on the liquid-liquid interface; and
- (4) a step in which a vacuum thermal treatment at 600°C or higher or an irradiation of an electron beam with high energy of 100 keV or higher is carried out for the carbon fine wire.

**26. (New)** The method for preparing a C<sub>60</sub> fullerene needle as claimed in Claim 25, wherein the C<sub>60</sub> platinum derivative is  $(\eta^2\text{-C}_{60})\text{Pt}(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ .

**27. (New)** The method for preparing a C<sub>60</sub> fullerene needle as claimed in Claim 25, wherein the first solvent is toluene.

**28. (New)** The method for preparing a C<sub>60</sub> fullerene needle as claimed in Claim 25, wherein the second solvent is isopropyl alcohol.